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THE Gateway

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Roskens: 'scope' of the university must be reduced

By TOM HASSING

Lincoln — The NU Board of Regents approved the university's 1984-85 request for state tax money on Saturday.

The request for a 13 percent increase in state funding includes a three-year plan to raise university salaries to a level competitive with comparable institutions. A 10 percent increase in undergraduate tuition is also called for by the request.

In related action, the regents approved a plan submitted by NU President Ronald Roskens which will lead to the reallocation of 2 percent of the current general funds budget. And the regents also took action which will allow for the sale of tax-free bonds to raise funds to purchase

12 privately-owned properties west of the UNO campus.

Introducing the plan to reallocate \$2.8 million (2 percent) of the general funds, Roskens said the university is at a "critical juncture" in terms of its history, health and credibility. Roskens said, "Academic salaries simply have not kept pace (with other institutions)." He said the university cannot depend solely on state funds to raise university salaries.

"We're going to have to reduce or pare the scope of the university," Roskens said. He identified four categories of operation campus administrators will use to make the university-wide reallocations.

First, Roskens spoke of programs "we want to star" or to be "highlights of the university." The second category includes programs that would be strong but not "star" programs, he said.

The third category of programs are "not strong" but are considered essential, so they cannot be reduced or eliminated, Roskens said. The final category consists of programs "susceptible to elimination or reduction based on relevance (or) utilization."

The 2 percent reallocation is in addition to \$554,000 in long-term budget cuts UNO administrators were previously ordered to make, said Jim Raglin, NU public relations director.

On July 5 the regents ordered the administration to eliminate as many as 25 faculty positions in order to pay a 6.6 percent faculty salary increase ordered by the Commission of Industrial Relations. Money gained from those cuts will also be used to pay faculty salary increases anticipated for 1983-84.

Last week, the office of academic affairs identified eight departments or programs the administration is considering for elimination: black studies, religious studies, insurance, counseling and special education, dramatic arts, writer's workshop, gerontology and public administration.

(continued on page 2)

NCAA rule may lock out pro team at Caniglia Field

Owners of a proposed Omaha franchise in a new professional football league are preparing their case for expanding Al F. Caniglia Field at UNO.

According to Bellevue attorney Quintin S. Hughes, general manager of the team, a proposal will be ready for consideration by the NU Board of Regents in September. It will call for expanding the stadium to seat 22,000 persons. Caniglia Field currently seats about 10,000.

James Monahan, an Omaha lawyer and co-owner of the team, said the group originally planned to make a proposal to the regents at last week's meeting, but was unable to come up with precise "cost estimates" for the venture and probably wouldn't have had much to say to the board, anyway.

Hughes and Monahan made their remarks at a press conference in Omaha last week. It was held to formally unveil the plans of the International Football League, which intends to become the second pro league to offer spring-summer football. It will compete directly with the year-old United States Football League.

Hughes, who referred to the team as a "Nebraska-Iowa" franchise, said Omaha is the preferred place to play in, but that if an adequate stadium cannot be found, owners will consider cities in Iowa which have already expressed interest.

He also didn't rule out playing in 15,000-seat Rosenblatt Stadium in South Omaha if two things happen: the deal with UNO falls through and the Omaha Royals, a Triple A baseball team, leave town. The Royals play at Rosenblatt.

Hughes said Rosenblatt manager Terry

Forsberg wants the city to have a "major tenant" at the stadium if the Royals leave.

IFL owners, according to Hughes, have "designated Omaha as the hottest franchise in the league. They said the people in Nebraska and Iowa, those football fans, are so rabid you have to give them shots at the end of the year to take them down."

Meanwhile, Monahan said if the regents give approval to expansion of the stadium, seats could be added in late fall or winter. The IFL is scheduled to begin play next March.

"They (Stadium Unlimited of Grinnell, Iowa) told me it can put these (seats) up very quickly whether it's summer or winter or whatever. Putting it up in January is no problem," said Monahan, a co-owner of the Omaha Mustangs semi-pro team in the 1960s and 1970s.

He also said the expansion plan does not require cutting down pine trees located around Caniglia Field.

According to the Omaha World-Herald, UNO Athletic Director Don Leahy said NCAA rules do not allow expansion of the stadium by a professional team.

In the July 8 edition of The Gateway, Leahy said the university was willing to listen to all proposals for stadium expansion as long as UNO receives a fair rental fee and doesn't have to pay any expansion costs.

Hughes declined to comment about what rental fee would be acceptable to the team, saying he doesn't "want to intrude on the regents' decision."

Ticket prices for league games would probably be in the \$10-\$12 range, he said.



Chris Mangen

Keeping in line

Members of the Santa Claus Vanguard practice for the Drums Across the Midlands competition held Monday night at Caniglia Field at UNO. Six other groups also performed. Most of them practice year-round and travel throughout the summer.

Activists prepare for August march on Washington

By HENRY CORDES

On Aug. 28, 1963, 250,000 people marched on Washington, D.C., in a civil rights protest. It was the largest mass protest in the nation's capital. Protestors marched through the city to draw attention to the plight of blacks and the country's poor.

The demonstration ended at the Lincoln Memorial, where the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., gave his famous "I have a dream" speech. President Kennedy later met with the leader.

The march came to be known as the civil rights movement's finest hour, and possibly its turning point.

Now, nearly 20 years later, a second march is planned for Aug. 27. National organizers say they still have a dream.

"It's not nostalgia for the '60s. It's to commemorate and to reaffirm the values of the civil rights movement," said Alonzo Smith, an assistant professor in the UNO black studies department and one of four Omaha organizers for the 1983 march.

"There is undeniable progress that has been made, but there still remains a lot to be done," he added.

Smith said there are nearly as many reasons to march now as there were 20 years ago. He said there is a feeling that civil rights issues in this country are at a standstill, and possibly going backwards.

He said the Reagan administration has weakened much civil rights legislation and has a tendency not to enforce standing

legislation.

"It took marches, demonstrations and lobbying before, and to progress further it may take the same thing," he said.

But the 1983 march will be much more diverse than the one in 1963, which was mainly for black civil rights. Chicano and Indian civil rights groups will be represented this year.

Smith said a recent Ralph Nader study compared the treatment of Indians in Nebraska to that of blacks in Mississippi in the 1960s.

Peace groups also will march, with a focus on U.S. military involvement in Central America, Smith said.

National unemployment is another major thrust of the march.

"There's a feeling that economic recovery has been exaggerated by a lot of people," Smith said. "It looks good when you look at the GNP, but when you look in human terms it's not improving that much."

Smith said the attitude of the march will be positive, and that it will not necessarily be anti-Reagan.

"But at the same time, we hope to express fears at the direction the country is taking," he said.

National march leaders are hoping for a turnout equal to that in 1963.

Smith said the head of the national organization for the 1983 march is King's widow, Coretta Scott King.

Other march leaders include Bella Abzug of Women USA, Murray Finley of the AFL-CIO, Clyde Bellecourt of the American Indian Movement, John Jacob of the National Urban League, Rabbi Alex Schindler of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH.

Leadership in Omaha includes coordinator Rev. Charles Tyler, a participant in the 1963 march, treasurer Jeff Paterson, and fund raiser Anne Else. Smith is in charge of publicity.

A march committee has also been formed in Lincoln by the Nebraskans for Peace, a social activist organization, Smith said.

The Omaha committee is hoping to get at least one busload of 40 to 45 people to the march. Smith said many would be paying their own expenses. Funds are being raised to help cut costs, he added.

Two demonstrations in Nebraska are also being planned to coincide with the march. Rallies will be held Aug. 24 at the Central Park Mall and Aug. 27 at the State Capitol Building in Lincoln.

Smith said the demonstrations and marches will have a positive impact.

"I don't think it will have the same impact as the '63 march, but I think it will make the president think twice," he said.

"We're hoping that this can wake people up."

Students get 'intense' in study of foreign languages

By CAROL TSUJI

Imagine spending eight weeks of your summer inside, studying a foreign language.

That's what some UNO students did. They spent six hours a day, five days a week trying to learn Spanish, French or German.

At the end of the eight weeks, students earned 16 hours of credit, enough to fulfill the foreign language requirements of the College of Arts and Sciences.

"Our instructor told us at the beginning of the course that by the time we were finished, we would have covered every significant factor of the German language twice," said Steve Daily, an art history major. "We did, and I actually feel as if I can master the language."

UNO began its intensive language classes in 1978. The classes are offered only during the summer, and combine basic and intermediate levels into one course, according to Richard Thill, director of the program.

The program is structured after a similar one at Washington State University. UNO is among a small group of universities to offer such a program, Thill said.

"To take courses or private instruction that would cover the material as thoroughly as we have would cost well over \$5,000," said Jerry Finocchiaro, a French major doing post-graduate work on campus. "I'm getting the same education here for almost nothing."

Although the UNO program only offered German when it began five years ago, interest in the courses has allowed both Spanish and French to be added.

According to Thill, enrollment in the courses has increased by nearly 50 percent each year since the program began.

"Most students take the course simply to fill a language requirement," said Kenneth Eller, associate professor of Spanish. "Some, however, enroll for employment reasons or simply for personal enrichment."

Said Finocchiaro: "I took the intensive course because I didn't have the luxury of time to stretch a language class out over two years. To me, the level of self-fulfillment I've gotten from this class is worth more than anything else I could have done this summer."

Despite the fact that most classes were held six hours a day, students agreed those six were only the beginning.

"To do well or even okay in the class you have to commit yourself to at least four hours of outside studying each night," said Candy Krebs, a chemistry/geology double major. "It didn't leave a whole lot of time for other things, but you learned right away to budget what free time you had."

Most students agreed that the amount of time the class consumed was the main thing that initially concerned them.

"At first I dreaded the thought of being in the same classroom all day," said Daily. "I wondered what would happen at about two o'clock, and I even had visions of everyone pulling out their pillows."

According to Daily, however, his fears were unfounded and the instructors understood the energy levels of their students.

"It's got to be a tremendously difficult class to teach," Daily said. "As an instructor, you had to be going 100 percent all the time. If the instructor slowed down, so did the class."

In an attempt to keep the instructors' performance at the level required to keep the class moving, four instructors were used for each class. The course was divided into two four-week sessions which were each team-taught by two different instructors.

Each four-week session was split into morning and afternoon classes. After two weeks, the instructor teaching the morning class switched with the one teaching the afternoon session.

According to the students, this method was both beneficial and a bit of a setback. "It was kind of tough because you'd just get used to one instructor's teaching and testing and then they'd switch," said Denise Lenhart, a French major. "But then it also kept the class interesting."

As the course progressed, each instructor did different things to keep interest high.

Students sang songs, played games, and watched films to learn practical applications of the languages they were studying.

"It was like actually being in the country of the language you were studying," said Daily.

Other students, however, felt the varied routine helped make the class bearable.

"The program was structured so that just as you were getting burned out on something you'd move on to something else," said Finocchiaro.

The UNO language lab, according to students, also was used as an important learning tool.

"The lab really helped," said Steve Brock, a Creighton student. "You can make tapes of your voice and then play them back. Hearing your own voice was an important part of learning the language."

While many of the students enrolled in the course have some background in foreign language, most said they became aware of how little they knew.

"I had French in high school," said Lenhart, "but now I feel like I was never really taught French. They gave me bits and pieces, but it wasn't really like learning a language."

The aim of the intensive language course, according to Eller, is to equip the students well enough with the basics so they can speak the language fluently.

Said Thill, "Tests have shown that the retention rate is much higher in those who have taken the intensive course compared to one over a long period of time."

Students agreed. "We have been given enough know-how; we have the tools," said Finocchiaro. "What we do with those tools is now up to us."

Okay, but was it really worth giving up 40 days of summer vacation?

"I simply traded four semesters for eight weeks," said Krebs. Add it up yourself.

Regents debate merits of proposed science building

By TOM HASSING

Lincoln — How big should the proposed laboratory sciences building at UNO be?

The issue was debated during the NU Board of Regents meeting Saturday.

A 5-3 vote created a committee to study the "use and scope" of the building. Regents Robert Simmons of Scottsbluff, Margaret Robinson of Norfolk, and Edward Schwartzkopf of Lincoln voted against forming the committee.

The committee, comprised of regents Nancy Hoch of Nebraska City, Kermit Hansen of Omaha, Robinson, and UNO Student President/Regent Ray Mandery, is expected to make a report to the board at its Sept. 9 meeting.

Chancellor Del Weber asked the board to request \$14.7 million from the legislature for the lab building. On a list of 19 priority items for NU construction, the building is fourth.

The regents approved the priority list after deleting the projected cost of the building.

Schwartzkopf and Robinson questioned whether UNO needs a building as large as the one proposed. "A new day has supposedly dawned today with the 2 percent reductions," said Schwartzkopf, referring to the board's approval of a directive to campus administrators

to reallocate funds from weak to strong or essential programs.

He said construction of a building costing between \$14 million to \$18 million would be inconsistent with the reallocation philosophy. Schwartzkopf said \$10 million should be spent on building.

In addition, he asked if there is a greater need for parking facilities at UNO instead of the lab building. Schwartzkopf also repeatedly said he is not opposed to construction of parking garages at UNO, nor is he opposed to a second performing arts center on the campus. The latter is another construction priority of UNO administrators.

If parking garages are built at UNO, Schwartzkopf said, classroom space should be built into the structures.

Neither parking garages nor a performing arts center are included in the NU priorities list, which some officials refer to as a "wish list" for the state legislature to follow.

Robinson questioned whether the proposed size of the building is justified by undergraduate enrollment at UNO. Additionally, she suggested that UNO again look into the possibility

of acquiring the Elmwood Park ravine east of the campus for additional parking space.

Omaha Mayor Boyle has repeatedly said the city remains opposed to selling the ravine, or any park land, to UNO.

Hansen said he would study the idea, but added that he thought the ravine issue had been dead for more than a year.

Weber said the lab building is designed for use by all UNO students, and that it would provide 880 classroom spaces as well as office space.

The building would be used by the departments of physics, chemistry, math/computer science, and geography/geology, he said.

Present science facilities are inadequate, Weber said, and the university has had to turn away physics students because of the shortage of space. The campus currently has 11 percent of instruction taking place in temporary buildings, he added.

Otto Bauer, vice chancellor for academic affairs at UNO, said the campus has 90 classrooms for more than 15,000 students. He said the Omaha campus has three missions: teaching, research and service. "Our faculty is

committed to all three," said Bauer.

Charles Downey, vice president of the UNO Faculty Senate, said the proposed building is in keeping with campus needs. Departments scheduled to move into the building are also identified for increased financial support, he added.

Regent James Moylan of Omaha said costs for the building have been put together after years of study. The board should not arbitrarily reduce the amount sought for it, he said.

"If you're going to do it to one (item on the priorities list), do it to all of them," said Moylan.

Hoch said she is concerned that the cost of the building is more than \$1 million higher than any NU construction project in the past 12 years.

Schwartzkopf added that it could become an "albatross" similar to the Peter Kiewit Conference Center in downtown Omaha. He said the latter is underutilized, and costs the university \$500,000 a year in maintenance.

With approval of the priorities list by the board, the regents decided to request an initial \$504,000 from the legislature for the building. If approved, the money would be budgeted for the 1984-85 fiscal year.

Tuition increases by 10% next year

(continued from page 1)

The administration is also considering the elimination of a major division of the department of educational administration, supervision and foundations.

Roskens told the regents that the governor and several "key" senators have said they are "willing to make a binding commitment" so the university can retain funds gained by reduction or closure of programs. Roskens said unless there are unusual circumstances, each campus will retain the reallocated funds it generates.

The regents are recommending an 8.1 percent salary increase for UNO faculty and administrators, an 11.1 percent increase for UNL faculty and administrators, and a 9 percent increase for Medical Center faculty and administrators.

Salary increases of 9 percent are recommended for managerial, professional office and service staffing as well as central administration.

Roskens said Nebraska has not kept pace with tuition in-

creases at other institutions. He also defended the tuition increase, saying there is an "uppermost and longstanding need" for salary increases.

The 10 percent increase would raise resident tuition from \$34.50 per credit hour to \$38. Non-resident undergraduate tuition would increase from \$93.50 to \$103.

The regents recommend a graduate tuition increase of 10 percent plus an additional \$2 per credit hour. This would raise resident graduate tuition from \$41 to \$47, while non-resident rates would go up from \$100 to \$112.

Regents Robert Simmons of Scottsbluff, Edward Schwartzkopf of Lincoln and Margaret Robinson of Norfolk opposed an action which will lead to the issuance of bonds to raise funds to purchase land for UNO westward expansion. NU attorney Richard Wood said owners of 12 privately-owned properties will have to be notified of the university's plan to purchase, and public hearings will have to be held before the bonds can be sold.

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Pre-school teacher gives children a lot of loving care

By TRICIA COMMONS

A slender man attends to a little girl's swollen eye. Without a word, he gently wipes it clean and gives her a hug.

He scans the large, blue-carpeted room filled with children building block skyscrapers, constructing imaginary highways, or mastering a 10-piece puzzle.

"Norman," says a timid boy.

The teacher, Norman Straub, diverts his attention to the dark-haired youth. The 3-year-old asks if he can draw, and holds up three felt-tip pens in a tight fist. The soft-spoken man squats down to answer the child.

"He's totally absorbed in whatever he's doing," says Jeanne Steed, a fellow pre-school teacher at St. Luke United Methodist Pre-School Nursery, 11810 Burke St.

Straub, 29, has worked at the day-care center for the past four years. He usually takes care of the 3-year-old class, but has substituted as a cook, advised the director, sung to the newborns, and worked with toddlers.

He sits in the middle of the room and motions for the youngsters to gather around him. Left-over party favors and balloons are scattered about the room, remnants of this morning's birthday party.

A delighted boy hits his green balloon up in the air. The moustached instructor pushes his glasses back on his nose and asks the lad to select a book.

Others interrupt with questions on what to do with their books. Slowly, a small girl clad in jeans decides to curl up in Straub's lap and suck her thumb while glancing over a book. He tenderly places a strand of long, blond hair behind the girl's ear.

Straub arrives at the day-care center in his rusty 1975 Pinto about 9:30 every morning. Joann Poole, a receptionist at St. Luke, describes him as "very caring," and says he considers the center his family.

She adds: "It is common for Norman to clock out during snowy weather and stay late with children waiting for parents."

Straub believes his purpose is to make sure children are given care and warmth since some put in 40- or 60-hour weeks. During the week,



Norman Straub . . . at the sandbox with 3-year-olds Mike Morey (left), Katie Witcher, Jay McArdle, and Jonathon Howell.

children need nurturing and love, he says.

Straub sees more of some children than their parents do, he remarks sadly. But if a child is not exposed to others outside the family, he says, he or she could develop social problems, since the majority of children in the Omaha area have been exposed to some form of pre-school. Otherwise, these socially-developed children could inhibit other youngsters, Straub adds.

He was influenced by his parents. His mother was an elementary school teacher, and his father still teaches industrial arts at a junior high school in Rochester, New York.

Straub received a bachelor's degree in early childhood education and a certificate to teach pre-school to the sixth grade.

He then entered graduate school and completed 30 hours, earning a provisional certificate to teach.

Upon finishing grad school, he worked in a library at a private college. One day, he says, he came across two columns of ads for teaching positions in the Omaha World-Herald. New York papers never carry ads looking for teachers, Straub says, and most openings in the east are answered by about 12,000 applicants for each job.

"I packed up my car and left in August of 1977," he recalls. He had only \$400. Straub spent his first night in Omaha at a motel. He was in the state for about a day when he was hired at the Pratt School.

Since working for St. Luke, Straub believes social skills are more important than basic ABCs in the day-care environment. He also says he disagrees with the classic Montessori method of teaching children, which places little importance on social interaction.

Straub maintains cumulative folders on his

students. A few folders were started when a couple of his students were only six weeks old. There are children in his class now that he has known since infancy.

The folders contain records of social skills such as cooperating with others, aggressive behavior, and physiological development. Straub also notes progress in areas such as music, art, gym, "together time," and free play.

Still, he believes day-care centers need to provide more nurturing for children. Too many are institutions that "just provide the basics such as food and diapers," Straub adds.

Nancy Gilbert, licensing superintendent for the Nebraska Department of Social Services, says a parent searching for day-care should read her department's pamphlet on state regulations and "make sure the day-care is keeping up to standards."

As most of the children finish their reading or picture drawing, one boy begins to yell at another boy in a corner. Straub reminds him to use his "inside" voice.

As the group lines up to go outside, Straub walks behind and joyously remarks to several children that their parents will be proud of their art work.

He says he hopes to see more parents become involved at the pre-school in upcoming months. St. Luke cares for more than 100 children.

Some of the children's expressions delight Straub. He recalls an incident in which a little boy with no inhibitions entered the gym and began shoving children in line so he could get to the trampoline.

Straub explained to the energetic boy that he had to learn to take turns. The puzzled child remarked that it really didn't matter because they "are all bunches of friends."

Straub says he can't imagine doing anything else, and that it doesn't matter if his salary is below elementary school levels or that he receives no insurance coverage. What matters is that the children need him.

"I enjoy it. I love it. I feel I'm getting back more than I give."

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Comment

Regent should drop ravine parking idea

NU regent Margaret Robinson revived a bad idea at last week's Board of Regents meeting.

She suggested that UNO again consider purchasing the ravine in Elmwood Park and converting it into cement for parking space. Board chairman Kermit Hansen of Omaha said he'd study the idea, but also thought it had been dead for more than a year. We thought so, too.

There are several reasons why the ravine shouldn't be considered a parking panacea for UNO.

First, Mayor Boyle (and most of his predecessors) have consistently opposed turning the ravine into a parking lot. That attitude is unlikely to change.

Second, there's a legal problem. The land that is now known as Elmwood Park was donated to the city for express use as a park — in perpetuity. It's unlikely the university wants to engage in another long legal battle to challenge that.

UNO felt like challenging it in the 1970s, even to the point of having architectural plans drawn up. Nonetheless, neighborhood and environmental opposition killed it.

Third, there is the question of aesthetics. Let's face it — UNO, as it now looks, isn't going to win any awards for campus beauty. Elmwood, with its lush greenery, helps out on that score; it buffers the east side of campus, making it difficult to view (from Dodge Street) the ugly annexes which reside there.

The west side of campus, with its old homes and trees, serves the same purpose. In between, it's mostly red brick and cement. (We don't count the Pep Bowl as much of anything, except a field for Frisbee throwers. It could be developed into a sort of mini-park with benches, but that's for another day.)

In addition, Elmwood does not exist to please UNO. It exists for the entire city, and it's doubtful citizens would appreciate a huge parking lot staring them in the face as they drive by on Dodge Street.

A parking lot in the ravine would simply be ugly, and destroy one of the prettier parks in the city. It also would disrupt the environment by eliminating animal and plant life.

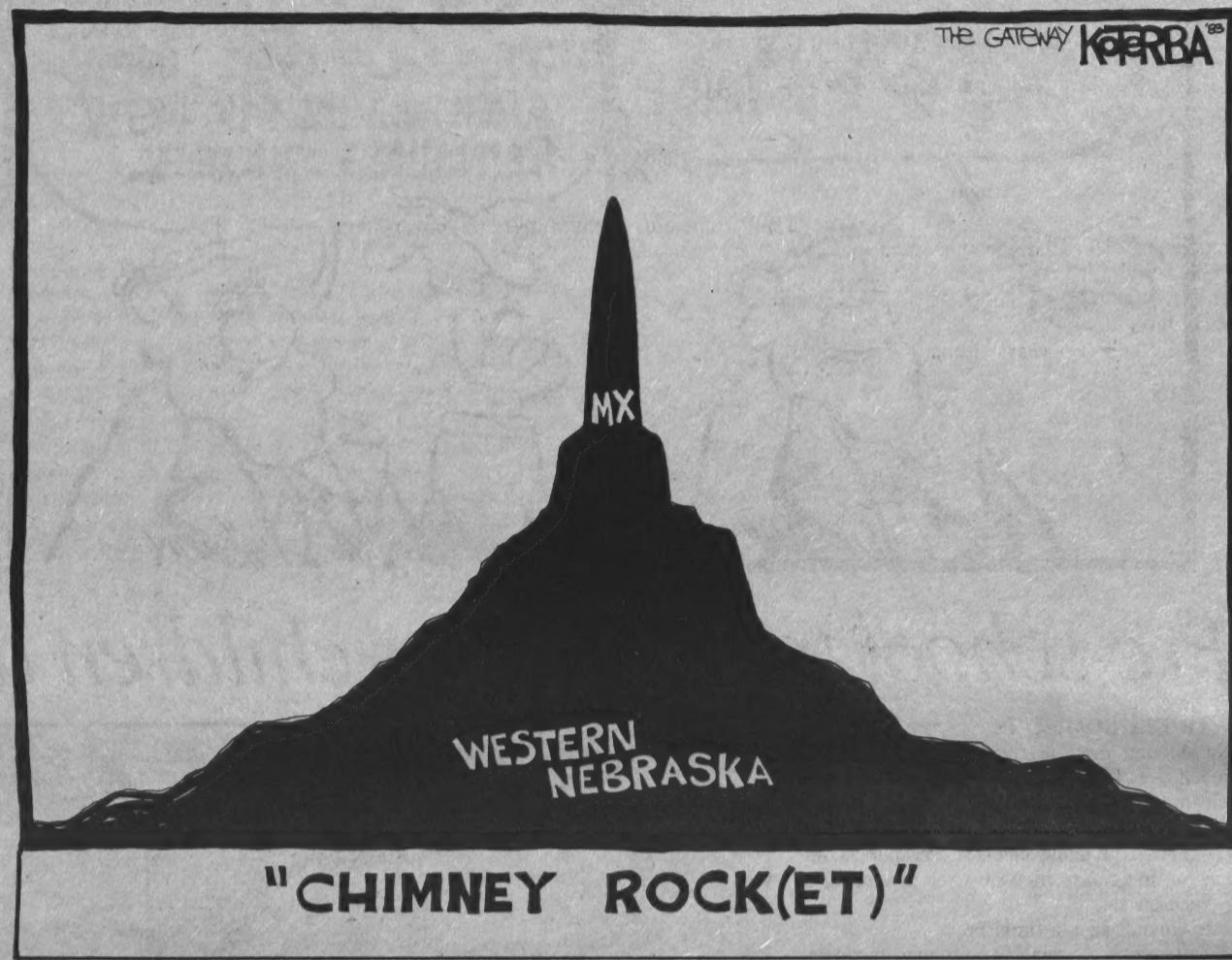
NU President Ronald Roskens, a former UNO chancellor, said in May that UNO is "entitled to some green space." At present, not much can be found on campus. There are solutions to that problem.

The best way to solve the parking problem is to build high-rise garages on this campus. Such facilities, as well as needed classroom space, would enable the university to rip up some of the concrete in the middle of the campus. That would benefit campus landscaping plans.

If we seem to be emphasizing aesthetics over education, consider that sociologists have documented that creative landscaping of communities, when properly done, has contributed to a decline in mental health problems.

We're not suggesting UNO has a lot of mental cases, but it was Aristotle who said "a city is not a business . . . it's a way of living." The same can be said about a university environment.

So it puzzles us that Robinson — who attended Omaha University in the 1940s when the campus and surrounding area were considerably greener — would revive the idea of destroying a park to suit the automobiles of UNO people. Our suggestion: drop it, and get on to more realistic plans for prudent expansion and landscaping of UNO.



Letters

The author requested The Gateway to reprint this letter sent to Janet West, assistant professor of economics and president of the UNO chapter of the American Association of University Professors. It has been edited. * Ed.

As a member of the UNO faculty, I have serious concerns for the dealings between AAUP and the Board of Regents. Indeed, it seems that neither the board nor the AAUP leadership can even think of each other without suffering great anger and anxiety.

The regents seem to hold the AAUP to blame for problems at UNO, and they have wasted few opportunities to speak out against AAUP and chastise the campus under the guise of implementing AAUP demands. For example, they did reject an out-of-court settlement offer by AAUP for 1982-83. They also changed their position on the unity of the NU system, presumably so budgets on the other two campuses aren't jeopardized by the CIR decision.

In another move, they defined a separate mission for UNO which should make the newer faculty curious as to the future criteria for tenure.

This is not to say the AAUP leadership (and/or membership) is innocent. The AAUP position is pervaded with what I consider greed. It has steadfastly rejected a merit pay system for faculty. Across-the-board percentage increases favor those faculty already at the high end of the salary scale, totally disregarding whether a faculty member has excelled. The untenured faculty work very hard in order to qualify for tenure and, in the process, receive a lesser reward for their efforts than the established faculty, whose longevity and rank are not threatened, and so are not required to perform to as high standards.

A more recent example is the health and dental insurance package. Apparently, the package offered the rest of the NU system employees is not good enough for the AAUP leadership and steering committee. Both have insisted on a 90-10 coinsurance plan rather than the system-negotiated 80-20 and 70-30 plans. After all, the purpose of insurance is to protect group members from catastrophic loss, not to cover cuts and bruises.

As a result of AAUP's actions, family health and dental insurance employee contributions rose from \$94 per month to \$148 per month, thereby nearly wiping out the newly-won raises (at least for those at the lower end of the salary scale).

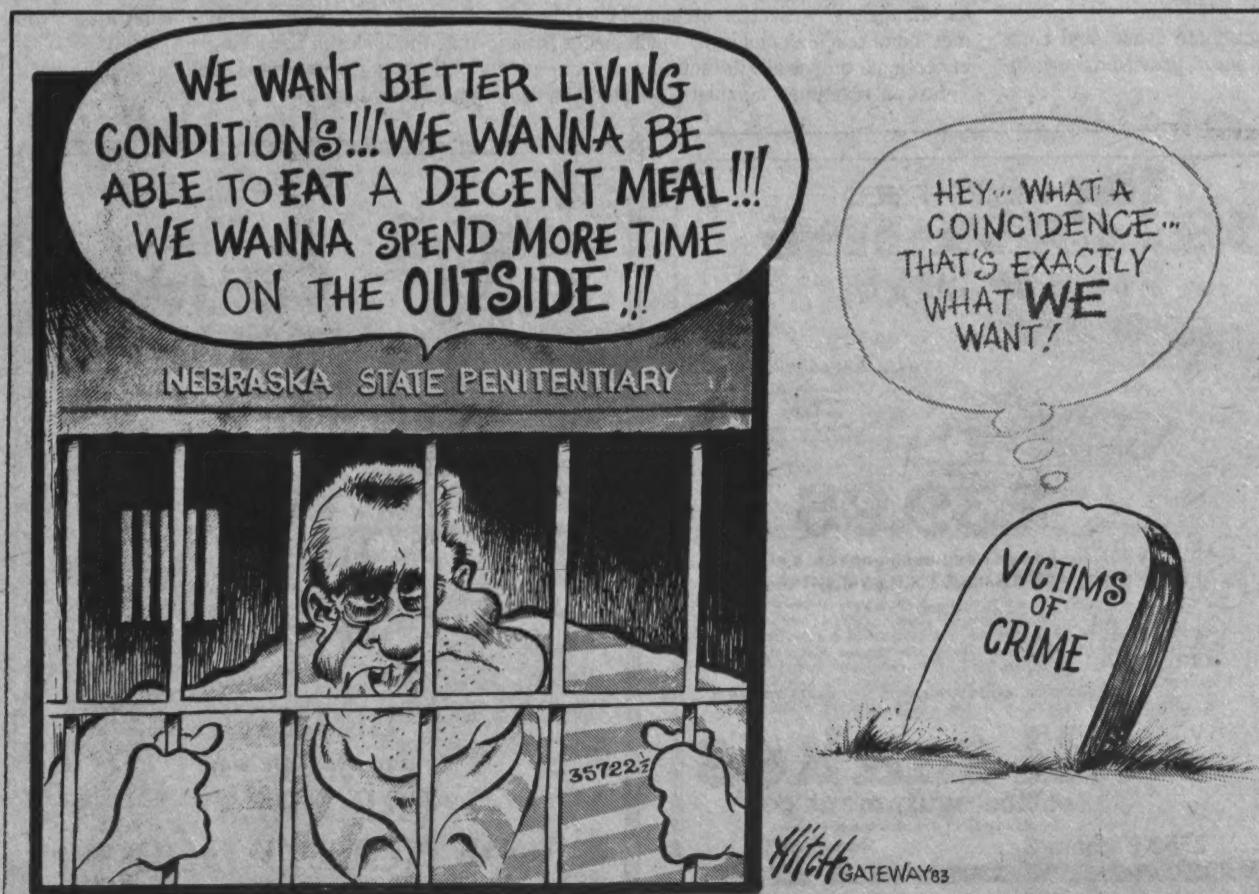
Regardless of the placement of blame, the environment at UNO is suffering greatly. I, for one, am tired of living on my entry-level salary. It has now been two years and, with the new insurance package, it will be essentially three years — and both AAUP and the board act so damn proud of themselves.

The goals of AAUP are difficult to argue with. It wants only to improve the quality of education at UNO, to improve the working environment, and to improve faculty compensation. Unfortunately, my Great Dane tends to use better diplomacy.

As things now stand, I have no inclination to join AAUP since its beliefs in how to achieve its goals don't agree with mine. Add to that the fact, in part due to its actions, I can't afford the dues — which can only be paid in one lump sum (unless I choose to bank at the proper credit union).

To top it off, I'm obligated by law to abide by the conditions of employment negotiated by AAUP with no recourse. That just isn't fair.

Robert C. Pfaff
Assistant Professor
Chemistry



THE Gateway

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Letters to the editor should be signed, but those with noms de plume may be accepted. All letters should include appropriate identification, address, and telephone number. (Address and telephone number will not be published.) Letters critical of individuals must be signed by using the first and last name, or initials and last name. Preference is given to typed letters. All correspondence is subject to editing and available space.

Letters exceeding two (2) typewritten pages will be considered editorial commentary, and are subject to the above criteria.

Inquiries or complaints should be directed to the editor; advertising inquiries should be directed to the advertising manager. Copies of the Student Publication Committee inquiry policy are available at the Gateway office.

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No LSD here — Rubin remains a born-again capitalist

By MAXWELL GLEN
and CODY SHEARER

New York — Every now and then, we've contemplated throwing a party for 10 friends, stipulating that each guest bring another 10 people. Every time we've rejected the idea, fearful that any gathering of complete strangers would prove disastrous.

In New York City, however, someone has found a way to make it work. Every Wednesday night, about 1,500 complete strangers pay \$8 each to meet one another and exchange phone numbers at Manhattan's Studio 54. It's called "Business Networking," produced and directed by that notorious former Yippie, Jerry Rubin.

For the last two years, Rubin has been throwing his get-togethers to provide, in his words, "a social environment in which to do business." After a brief stint as a Wall Street marketing director, Rubin now helps other young professionals promote themselves, make business contacts and find success. Networking "salons," he explains, are a "business be-in."

Indeed, a certain career-consciousness pervaded the club when we visited for Business Networking's second anniversary. Men and women, most under 40, sported business cards pinned to their suits (mostly gray flannel). Some actively worked the crowd, passing out promotional material; others, such as one

man selling legal insurance, made their pitches from the dimly-lit sidelines.

After several hours, we learned that good networkers don't bother with conversation. They just introduce themselves and hastily arrange a meeting for the following week. "Make two lunch dates at every salon," Rubin's networking guide counsels.

Not surprisingly, the merger of fun and profit is an awkward one. Some networkers smile bravely but are too shy to speak; others strike up conversations as if they'd known you for years.

Like the sponsors of more memorable French salons, Rubin mixes the commonplace with the offbeat to create a unique evening. Every week, hourly demonstrations of "yoga-robics" vie with exhibits of computer-aided design. A tuxedoed Rubin marked the second anniversary with balloons, a 6-foot birthday cake, and a recitation of marriages spawned and business deals cut because of networking.

To be sure, Rubin's brainchild has some salient features. According to Valery Lasher, a financial planner who was making her fourth appearance, the salon offers businesswomen a rare chance to meet people in other fields. (The need for an "old girls' network" was echoed repeatedly by other women.)

And for Arthur Hersch, a veteran of 25 salons, networking has uncovered six lucrative clients for his printing firm. "I've

got no time to canvass at work, but here you can keep talking all night," he said.

Despite success stories, many men and women likened the salon to a glorified singles bar. "It's hilarious," said one Australian woman, who added that she was propositioned twice within the first hour. "This is pick-up city."

Said a caterer working for the first time: "I feel as if I'm at a dance. I've collected a couple of cards that might lead somewhere, but I'm not sure of its (the salon's) value."

Unfortunately, after two years Rubin has had trouble maintaining what he calls the "quality" of his salons. Apparently, while many fascinating people attend once, not all return. Meanwhile, to issue 6,000 new invitations each week to attract "the most interesting people," as Rubin does, is a project doomed to diminishing returns.

Yet if his guiding theory is correct — that the 1980s is "the decade of achievement" — Rubin may soon have salons in other cities. Chronic "career orientation" has led some younger Americans to do anything in the interest of self-promotion. Besides, the ingenious concept of a "business salon" sanctions mixing work with play.

Most people will try anything once.

Field Newspaper Syndicate

Neurotica By Karen Nelson

"Hey, you wanna stop getting pushed around by the Board of Regents?" a familiar voice by the library said to me.

I turned and found myself face-to-face with Diana, an old friend of mine. Whenever there was a Major Cause in high school, from saving the whales to saving money for a field trip, Diana would organize people whether they wanted to be organized or not.

As usual, she was wearing a message T-shirt. The shirt had "Nothing Succeeds Like Secession — Dump The NU System" printed on the front.

"Here," she said, shoving a petition into my face, "sign this and you'll help UNO determine its own destiny again."

I thought for a few minutes. "But UNO has never been in control of its own fate. At least, not within my lifetime," I said.

"Of course not," Diana said. "UNO has never been able to do anything without the permission of the regents and the legislature. You heard that the Faculty Senate recently voted to let its executive committee look at the possibility of UNO pulling out of the present university system? It's a start, but it doesn't go far enough. The senate just wants to re-organize the system."

"What I'm saying is that we should leave the state university system and go back to being good old Omaha University."

The idea seemed attractive enough. Scottsbluff Regent Robert Simmons wouldn't have Maverick football to kick around any more. It would no longer matter that Omaha Regent James Moylan is strongly anti-UNO. Instead of being Lincoln's disliked little sister who is lucky to end up with leftovers, the Omaha campus would have an identity of its own.

The Omaha campus would also get to cut its

own programs, do its own negotiating with the AAUP, fight to get money from the legislature by itself, and eventually go broke by itself.

Diana seemed unimpressed when I pointed this out to her.

"Yes, but we'd finally get to decide what we want, not what the regents say we can have," she said. "With all the cutbacks the administration plans to make, UNO is no longer a university, but a trade school. What good is a university if you can't take a creative writing or an art course, much less have to wait three years to take a required course in your major?"

"So where will the money come from?" I asked.

"Oh, come on," she said. "Any city filled with people crazy enough to shell out 16 bucks to see Barry Manilow can find a way to support a university. If it wants to."

When the question of merging Omaha University with the University of Nebraska was put on the ballot in 1967, the economy was better. Omaha probably doesn't have the money or the interest in supporting a municipal university any more, not unless it had a football team capable of wiping out the Cornhuskers.

And the university administration on the Omaha campus appears to want the same things the Lincoln administration and the regents want — programs which make money (business administration) or give the university publicity (athletics). One of the most important purposes of a university, to promote learning for its own sake, has been forgotten. After all, who cares about the Writer's Workshop or graduate programs if they don't make a profit?

In spite of our "neglected little sister" status in the NU system, financially we have no choice but to stay. Educational independence requires money and independent minds in charge, both of which UNO lacks.

The Decline of America —

NEWS RELEASE

MATTEL ELECTRONICS

Media Information Bureau
5900 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90036
800-MATTEL-8
800-MATTEL-2 (California only)

Contact: Tobi Nyberg or Brad Stevens

Release: Immediate

THE BURGER SPLURGE THAT'S CALORIE-FREE

Americans have a passion for hamburgers. Not only do we eat more than 3 billion pounds of ground beef a year, but we help one major fast food operation alone sell more than 10 million hamburgers a day. So it shouldn't be surprising that our love of burgers transcends mere mealtime activities.

Witness the popularity of BurgerTime™, one of the hottest arcade games of the year, where burgers, lettuce and buns reign supreme and hot dogs are the bad guys. Now, in response to further demands by America's burger-lovers, this summer Mattel Electronics will begin introducing BurgerTime™ for video game systems, home computers and as a hand-held electronic game.

Ready for BurgerTime? You are the merry chef running around a maze to construct hamburgers. This would be easy, of course, if it weren't for the "nasties" -- hotdogs, pickles and eggs -- that are out to keep you from building your burgers. If you can't outrun them, you might try tossing pepper at them to stun them. Win points by building burgers and squashing the nasties with parts of

(more)


Sarajevo '84
Mattel Electronics, a division of Mattel, Inc.
Official Sponsor of the 1984 Winter Olympics

Kissinger may bring cohesion to Latin America policy

By MORTON KONDRAKE

Washington, July 25 — So, once again, President Reagan has had to turn to a moderate Republican to get out of a near-hopeless mess his conservative policies have created.

This time, his designated rescuer is the once-scorned Henry Kissinger, America's foremost foreign policy thinker. His task — coming up with a Central America policy the American people will support — is worthy of his reputation.

The man who should be secretly clucking at the spectacle of Reagan appointing Kissinger is Gerald Ford, whom Reagan challenged for the Republican nomination in 1976 on the grounds that Ford's and Kissinger's policies were too soft, too "liberal."

As president, Reagan actually has abided by two items of Ford policy he most strongly denounced in 1976 — the Panama Canal Treaties and the strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union eventually designated SALT II.

As president, too, Reagan has — three times now — relied on commissions headed by Ford men to get him out of hot water. He selected Ford economic advisor Alan Greenspan to save him from the effects of his own alarming rhetoric about Social Security. He brought in Ford's national security advisor, Brent Scowcroft, to rescue his MX missile program from congressional defeat. And he's turned to Kissinger to salvage a Central America policy opposed by a majority of the population, according to recent polls.

Kissinger's first task may well be to clear up doubts about his past record in Latin America. His second will be to revise a U.S. policy most Americans think is too inclined toward mil-

itary solutions. Kissinger ought to be able to do both.

There are two areas of doubts about his record. One set arises from his role in the 1970-73 de-stabilization and eventual overthrow of the leftist (but democratically elected) Chilean government of Salvador Allende. The other concerns his respect for and knowledge of Latin America.

Despite the best efforts of the Senate Intelligence Committee and investigative reporter Seymour Hersh, it remains unproven that the United States was directly involved in Allende's overthrow and murder. It's clear, though, that the United States did finance opposition groups in Chile and deny economic aid to the Allende government, and did know that a coup was in the works.

Does this disqualify Kissinger from taking on Reagan's mission? It shouldn't. There has been no outcry from Latin America about his appointment, but Kissinger should make it clear that United States policy now will be aimed at preserving and advancing democratic regimes, not destroying them.

Kissinger, though, has a record of degrading Latin America. He once said Argentina was a "dagger directed at the heart of Antarctica." A former foreign minister of Chile (no leftist, either) recalls that Kissinger once lectured him that Latin America "is not important. Nothing important can come from the South. History has never been produced in the South."

By now Kissinger must know full well that history — in fact, United States history — can be made in Latin America. He said in a recent interview: "If we cannot manage Central America, it will be impossible to convince threatened nations in the Per-

sian Gulf and other places that we know how to manage this global equilibrium."

Kissinger lacks specific Central America experience, but he does have America's keenest foreign policy mind and best strategic imagination. What details he doesn't know about the region, he can learn.

His most important asset is his reputation as a world-class statesman. That will serve to demonstrate to the American people, to Latin Americans, and to Europeans (the Soviet Union included) that the United States takes Central America seriously.

Perhaps better than any other American, Kissinger can persuade foreigners to support U.S. policy. He also needs to invent a policy worth supporting. Above all, that policy should involve regional cooperation in solving the problems of Central America.

The survival of many neighboring governments is at stake in the Central America conflict. If more military forces are needed besides El Salvador's, they should be theirs instead of ours.

Getting Venezuelans, Mexicans, Colombians and other reluctant Latins to commit troops to help El Salvador or contain Nicaragua — if that becomes necessary — is a task requiring a Great Persuader of Kissinger proportions.

To be credible, and successful, U.S. policy also will require more economic aid, social reform and willingness to negotiate — all of which Congress, the Salvadorans and the president have been reluctant to undertake.

1983 United Feature Syndicate

UNO grad publishes matchmaker sheet for singles

By TRICIA COMMONS

Caucasian, 39, 6'1", 170. I happen to enjoy long walks, summer, The Beach Boys, dining out, dancing, Harry Chapin music and life. My hobbies include karate and summer sports. My dislikes are phonies, pseudo-intellectuals, drunks and some country music. I would like to meet an equally interested, slim lady 30-35.

Do you need a matchmaker or yenteh in your life?

Dave Osborn is a singles broker.

Osborn, nicknamed "Oz," publishes The Singles' Tipsheet, a local newsletter containing personal advertisements from unmarried adults seeking companionship, friendship or marriage. The publication is "designed for single men and women to meet each other," he said.

"It is not an escort service, does not take ads from married people, and keeps extensive records on advertisers," Osborn added. "If we find out you're married, we'll call your spouse."

The first issue was published in June, and received 250 responses, according to Osborn, a 30-year-old former UNO student. Tipsheets are sent to anyone who mails a self-addressed, stamped envelope to a post office box listed in the newsletter.

Osborn charges \$8 for an ad of 50 words or less. In addition, it costs respondents \$2 to have a letter forwarded to an advertiser.

In the first issue, Osborn offered advice for both advertisers and respondents "... Communicate only by phone for a while, even using a work phone number ... (If) you agree to set up a date, remember that voices on the phone don't tell all. You may be much better off to set up a luncheon date, where you drive separately, than to plan a full-blown dinner engagement. Take your time, don't set sights on just one person, you'll be OK!"

A 24-year-old elementary school teacher said of her experience with The Singles' Tipsheet: "I was a little spooked. I didn't know what I would end up with."

She said whenever she was at a singles bar, it was awkward deciding whether to approach a man since he could be married. Osborn's service eliminated that problem for her, she added. She answered only one letter, but it ended in a happy relationship.

Another advertiser, a 25-year-old woman, said she likes the service because it's cheaper than video dating. In her ad, she wrote that she likes the comedian PeeWee Herman and houses with "neat, architectural designs." She also wrote she wants someone "a cut above the rest."

She said, "I've gotten about nine or 10 letters, but I was real hesitant to advertise in the beginning."

A divorced woman from Sioux City wrote: "Have no life here whatever ... Please come to this vast wasteland ... I'm well worth the trip."

"People without a lot of social ties don't have a mechanism to meet other people," said Mary Ann Lamanna, associate professor of sociology at UNO.

She said that singles worry about what risks they have to take when "encountering people face to face," and placing an ad not only lowers the risk but gives the "socially isolated" an outlet.

On the other hand, she said, people who are used to asserting themselves in other areas of their lives find it frustrating to wait for the right person to turn up. They would rather take the initiative, she said, and the newsletter may strike them as a modern, rational way of dealing with a problem.

Advertisers and respondents are usually in their 30s, Osborn said. Many advertisers, he added, are newcomers to Omaha, and their professions include radio, teaching, ranching, and marketing.

Hobbies include hang gliding, karate, rock music, bingo and poker.

Osborn said he began the newsletter after getting a good response from a personal ad he placed in the Thrifty Nickel early this year. The first issue was distributed free in apartment complexes to attract response, he said. Osborn runs his own ad in the tipsheet, too.

He also is a substitute elementary school teacher, freelance artist, a Santa Claus, and store clerk. A hobby is record collecting.

Advertisers in the tipsheet retain anonymity by being assigned a code number, although Osborn requires them to give their correct addresses "for protection of the other party," according to the newsletter.

Respondents must mail all letters unsealed, Osborn said, to prevent transmission of pornographic literature.

Other singles services in Omaha include New Beginnings Video and the magazine Intro.

New Beginnings offers "discreet" dating services at the rate of \$6.50 a week, according to Cherie Copeland, New Beginnings spokeswoman.

Intro publishes personal ads from major cities around the country, and contains feature articles about single adults and their problems.

All these resources may alleviate the anxieties encountered in the ancient rite of boy meets girl.

Review

'Busybody' overcomes flaws to offer funny evening

"Busybody," a farcical British whodunit, is the Firehouse Dinner Theater's latest production.

The comedy centers around Mrs. Piper, an office cleaner played by Vicki Boyle. She finds a dead body, then "loses" it. Detective Superintendent Baxter (Don Sparks) attempts to gather clues, which also keep disappearing.

To solve the mystery, office staff must discover who did it, to whom, and why. Everyone (including the audience) gets the opportunity to accuse a favorite suspect. Results of "guess-ballsots" cast at the end of the second act are announced at the end of the performance. A winner's name is drawn for a Firehouse gift certificate.

Boyle carries the show with her excellent

timing and slightly larger-than-life characterization of the busybody who knows (or surmises) everything about everyone in the office. She is the perfect foil for Sparks' John Cleese-like detective, as the two wrestle over the solution to the crime.

Laura Marr, a UNO student who has appeared in several university productions, plays Vickie Reynolds, a young and very "social" secretary in her first professional performance.

Barbee Davis, who also attends UNO, is Marian Selby — the perfect secretary who would do *anything* for the boss she is not-so-secretly in love with.

Christopher Darga is Richard Marshall, the boss everyone hates. His wife (played by Cynthia Campbell) is stepping out on him, and

everyone would like to see her either dead or behind bars.

Marshall's business partner is young Robert Westerby (Jerry Longe) — well-liked by the other employees, and especially by Mrs. Marshall. Constable Goddard, played by Duke Brown, ineptly assists with the investigation.

The set design, by Firehouse veteran Steve Wheeldon, is a functional office suite offering suitable hiding places for everyone.

The play's few problems shouldn't prevent anyone from enjoying it. The production suffers occasionally from stilted acting, probably due to incomplete success at mastering British accents.

In addition, some of the costumes didn't seem quite right for the style of the production,

including one hat that appeared to be glued together. And Mrs. Boyle was the only cast member whose hair looked real. Others suffered from poor-looking wigs.

Anyone who has attended the theater has probably enjoyed the Firehouse Brigade's musical pre-shows in the past. For this show, the singing waiters and waitresses present a medley of "Gospel Spirit" songs. The musical selections are inappropriate for the show that follows. The lack of enthusiasm by the singers is obvious, too.

Ticket prices vary from \$10.50 to \$19.50. The show is performed every night except Monday, and matinees are held on Sunday and Wednesday.

— LOU MEYERS

What's Next

SPO's free movie this week is "Singin' in the Rain," a musical comedy starring Gene Kelly, Donald O'Connor and Debbie Reynolds.

The movie will be shown outside of the CBA Building tonight and tomorrow night at 9 p.m.

In case of rain, the movie will be shown in the Eppley Auditorium.

Lawn for sale?

KVNO radio is having a benefit lawn sale on its lawn at 6625 Dodge St. from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday.

The sale will feature both used and warehouse items donated by listeners and local businesses.

In addition to the sale, there will be an arts booth and refreshment stand.

Take a hike

UNO Campus Recreation is sponsoring a "Backpacking in the Tetons" trip to Wyoming Aug. 12-20. Good physical condition is a must for this strenuous trip. The cost is \$195, which includes transportation, meals, camping equipment, guides, and insurance.

To sign up, go to the Campus Recreation office in the HPER Building. A \$95 deposit is required, and the limit is nine participants.

For more information, call 554-2539.

Rent-a-tent

Do you need a canoe, tent, backpack, or sleeping bag, but can't afford to buy one? Campus Recreation has outdoor equipment available to rent at reasonable rates. A current UNO I.D., driver's license, and \$20 deposit is required to rent equipment.

The center is open from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. weekdays. For more information, call 554-2258.

If you're into turtles

The Thirsty Thursday Turtles Races continue Thursday, Aug. 4, at the Elmwood Park Pavilion, from 7 to 9:30 p.m.

In case of rain, the event will be held in UNO's HPER Building.

On your toes!

The Omaha Jewish Community Center is offering summer ballet classes in August for beginning through advanced students. The classes begin Aug. 2 and run through Aug. 18.

For more information, call 334-8200, ext. 214.

Are you funny?

The pay cable TV service, Showtime, is sponsoring a "Funniest Person in America" campaign.

A mobile video production van will travel across the country in search of America's funniest undiscovered comic.

As part of a 16-city tour, the van will be stopping in Omaha on Aug. 16.

The van's production facilities will be available for any person who would like to tape a 3- to 8-minute routine. Showtime will develop a series of short programs from this material to air between August and December.

Those interested who cannot make it to the van can get an entry form with instructions on how to enter by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

"The Funniest Person in America"
Showtime Entertainment
P.O. Box 1575 Madison Square Station
New York, New York 10159

There will be 50 state winners, and from these, a celebrity panel will select the "Funniest Person in America," who will win a special guest appearance on Showtime as "Comic of the Month."

For more information, contact Jamie Padnos at 212-708-1613.

What's Next is a weekly feature. Information for publication should be in The Gateway office by 1 p.m. the preceding Friday. Due to space limitations, priority is given to timely announcements by campus organizations.

COUPON

OUR REGULAR SANDWICH ONLY 89¢!



AUGUST 1, 2 & 3 ONLY, you can get our regular sandwich* for 89¢ with this coupon. Our store in Council Bluffs is celebrating its grand opening, and we want to pass the savings on to Omaha's Farnam St. store!

OFFER GOOD AT RUNZA HUT
72nd and Farnam

*Cheese, double & deluxe extra

COUPON

Friday and Saturday

FINEST HOUR

Sports

UNO quarterback strength depleted by two transfers

By KEVIN COLE

UNO's once strong quarterbacking corps has been partially depleted by transfers.

Last week, sports information director Gary Anderson announced that Mark Sanchez, the No. 2 signal caller, and Scott Reekie, the fourth-string quarterback, would not return to UNO this fall.

Sanchez said he would attend St. Cloud State University. Reekie is reportedly considering a number of junior colleges in Iowa.

Last spring after the annual red - white game, head coach Sandy Buda said, "This is the first time since I've been here that I have felt good about all four quarterbacks."

Buda said the departure of the two would cause some problems, especially if a quarterback is injured. "Those two guys not being with us does affect our depth. Sanchez is a good quarterback and gives our offense a different look. He's a sprint-out quarterback, the opposite of (first-string quarterback Randy) Naran's style."

Reekie, a sophomore from Carbondale, Kan., would have been scholastically ineligible to play. To maintain his eligibility, Reekie would have had to pay out-of-state tuition for his summer classes.

"It's our policy that we don't pay for courses an athlete has dropped during the regular school year because then the department would be paying twice for that course," Buda said.

According to Buda, Reekie apparently could not afford to pay his own tuition. "The out-of-state tuition is \$93 a credit hour and that was more than he said he could afford to pay."

Sanchez said his decision to attend St. Cloud was based on his desire to find a starting role somewhere. "Both Randy and I have two years

of eligibility left and I didn't want to spend both years playing behind him," he said.

Buda said he knew nothing of Sanchez's plans to leave until he was disciplined for removing some school property from the equipment room. "I talked to Mark and in that conversation he told me that he had been thinking about transferring," said Buda.

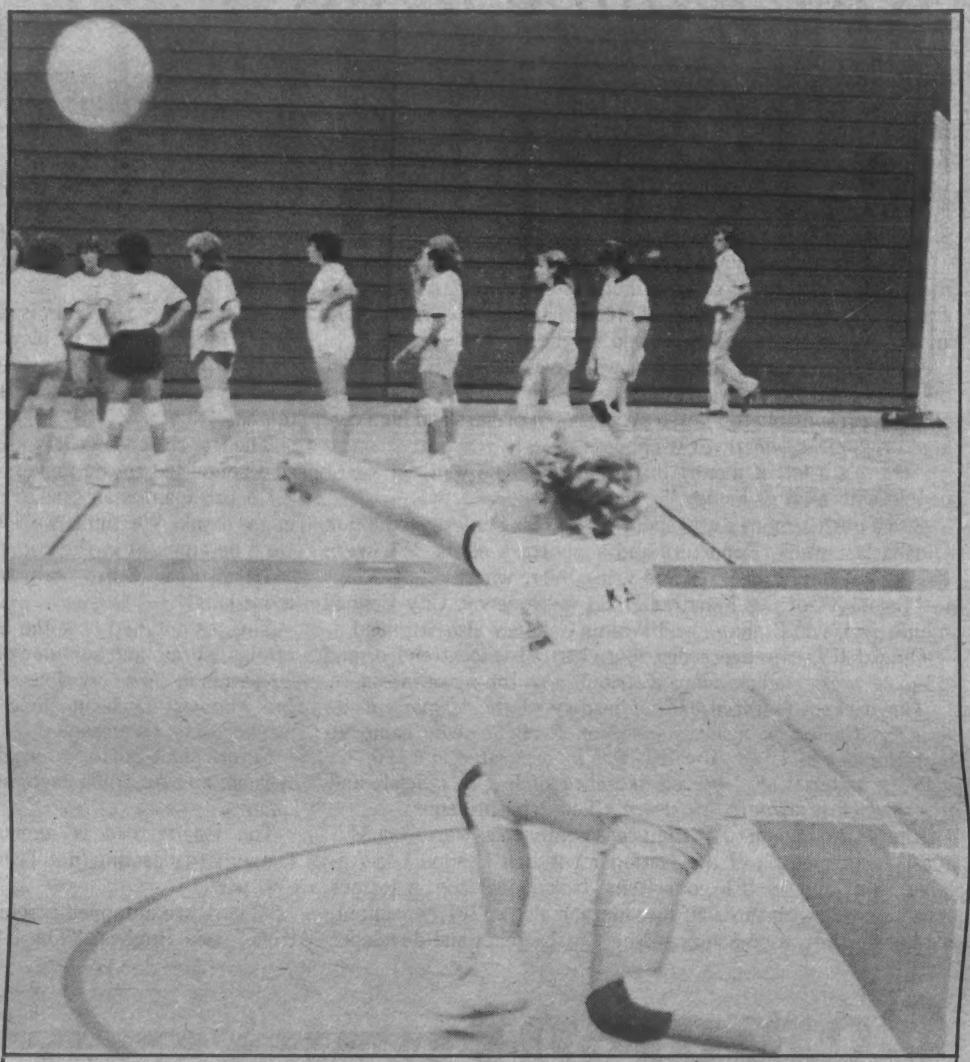
Sanchez said the disciplinary measures (he lost his room and board grant of \$100 a month for one year) did not influence his decision to leave. "I had already made up my mind. I think that he (Buda) brought this up because I was going."

Buda said he felt Sanchez didn't understand the seriousness of the situation. "He could have faced criminal charges, but since restitution was made, the university didn't want to press charges. It was a case of a first offender making a mistake and being punished."

Other factors contributed to Sanchez's decision, according to Buda. "While Mark was sitting across the desk from me, he knew that he was scholastically ineligible to play this fall, anyway, because he had failed a summer course he needed to remain eligible. This I didn't find out until just the other day."

The loss of two quarterbacks will be felt, but not quite so acutely as it might be in other years. "We still have two top-flight quarterbacks in Naran and Scott Jamieson. We had planned to redshirt Scott this fall, but now he is obviously our No. 2 quarterback," Buda said.

Three other players will not return for football this fall at UNO. Casey Hayes, the No. 2 offensive guard, is planning to transfer to Iowa State. Tight end Brad Jensen has decided to pursue a trade in a technical school. And Mike Huff, the No. 5 fullback, will concentrate on baseball at UNO.



Roger Hamer

'Everybody freeze!'

Tenth grade student Kathleen Johnson shows good form in returning the ball at the UNO volleyball clinic at the Fieldhouse. The clinic is taught by volleyball coach Janice Kruger.

Wrestlers compete at world-class level

Four UNO wrestlers paid their own way to compete in the Junior World National Freestyle Wrestling Tournament in Long Beach, Calif., last week.

Doug Hassel (last year's tournament champion), Mark Weston, Lewie Massey and Paul Jones competed in the tournament, sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union and the United States Wrestling Federation for 19-and 20-year-olds. The winner advances to a tournament in Anaheim, Calif., while the runner-up earns the right to continue training in Long Beach.

As a runner-up, Jones will continue training in Long Beach until Aug. 10. He will be an alternate for wrestlers in the 198-to 220-pound category. "The wrestlers that competed in this tournament will be the ones you will most likely see in the 1984 and 1988 Olympics," Jones said.

Before making the road trip this year, the wrestler received some advice from older members of the UNO team. Hassel said, "(Mark) Manning told me to be intense and go after my opponent; do not worry about who you are wrestling."

Training consists of running, technique, scrimmaging and lifting. Jones said there was also some time for a run on the beach and a trip to Disneyland.

"I have gained valuable experience from this tournament," Jones said. "Much that I have learned I will be able to bring back to our program at UNO."

Competition results

Weston (125.5): decisioned Brady Bratcher of Arizona, 1-3; was defeated by Ed Glese of Minnesota, 15-2 and Gene Spellman of Wisconsin, 13-6.

Massey (136.5): defeated by Greg Randall of Iowa and Jim Jordan of Oregon, 15-3.

Hassel (180.5): defeated by Dave Martin of Washington, 5-3; pinned by John Safford of New Jersey, :40; and lost to Rico Chiapparelli, Iowa, 12-0.

Jones (198), first round bye; lost to Brian McCracken of Iowa, 10-8; defeated by Regis Durbin of Illinois, 10-3; lost to a wrestler from Lehigh University.

Intramurals dropped

UNO's Campus Recreation canceled about half of its second summer session intramural program because of lack of interest.

This was the first time this much of a program has been canceled. Dan Wax, assistant coordinator of Campus Recreation, said, "Next summer we're going to try and promote the summer intramural program sooner than we did this year."

The activities canceled were volleyball, co-ed basketball, tennis and racquetball tournaments.

Campus Recreation decided to cancel the activities on July 18, the registration deadline. "I think not enough people signed up because there are fewer people enrolled during the second session," said Wax.

Campus Recreation didn't lose any money from the cancellation. But Wax said, "Those who did sign up were disappointed. We're still trying to develop our summer program, but for this session we just jumped ahead of ourselves."

There are still a few activities scheduled for this session. They are: bowling, turtle races, and Campus Recreation Night at Rosenblatt Stadium. Along with Campus Recreation, the Outdoor Venture Center is sponsoring a weekend bike/canoe trip to the Fremont Lakes and a backpacking trip to the Tetons.

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Attorney says IFL may contain Omaha franchise

New league plans direct competition against USFL

By JOSEPH BRENNAN

The newly-formed International Football League is in better financial shape than its chief rival, according to the general manager of a proposed Omaha franchise.

"This league is more financially sound than the USFL (United States Football League) ever was in its inception," said Quintin S. Hughes, a Bellevue lawyer.

"Fundamentally, the league will require that each franchise basically pre-pay the first \$2 million of its operating costs. That would be in the form of letters of credit that would be irrevocable and dedicated to the league," said Hughes.

Each franchise, he later added, will have a salary limit of \$1.5 million for 39 of 41 players. A team can pay the other two players, presumably top-notch professional players and high college draft picks, whatever it chooses.

"There's a lot of money in this league," he said, "a lot of people with a lot of money."

Some of that money was spent on a press conference held in Omaha last week. Reporters and supporters of the IFL were able to eat hors d'oeuvres and drink beer, wine or soft drinks in "Salon A" of the Marriott Hotel in Regency. City Council members David Stahmer and Walter Calinger also attended.

Official IFL caps were distributed to all who attended, and 25-page press packets were distributed to the news media.

The packets featured a brief history of the league and its founder, California businessman Alex R. Belle, who came up with the idea in 1979. The IFL was incorporated in 1980.

Press material also offered sketches of league officials and other franchise owners. Most are affluent businessmen.

Others who appeared at the press conference were Ray Malavasi, former coach of the National Football League Los Angeles Rams and an IFL consultant; Jack Donaldson, a former assistant coach with three NFL teams and also an IFL consultant.

Max Bartlett, a co-owner of the Omaha team and developer

from Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James Monahan, also a co-owner of the Omaha team and a local lawyer; and Marlin Briscoe, former All-American for Omaha University who played in the NFL for nine years.

Hughes said Briscoe would be "invaluable" to the Omaha team although his role — other than suggesting possible players for the club — was never defined.

Donaldson, according to Hughes, may become coach of the Omaha team.

The future of the team is still up in the air due to the fact it hasn't found a place to play yet. The team wants to play at UNO's Caniglia Field. It will present a plan for expanding the stadium to 22,000 seats to the NU Board of Regents in September.

The franchise would pay all costs related to expansion as well as a rental fee to the university.

"A pro team is an asset," said Hughes. "I mean, it's money in the bank. We think we'll be an asset to (UNO). We know we'll be an asset in the community we play in."

He also said a pro team would benefit the city by creating more jobs.

Hughes outlined how the IFL will operate in its first season of play, spring and summer of 1984. The league will consist of 12 teams in three divisions. An Omaha franchise would play in the Midwest Division along with teams from Chicago, Milwaukee, and Tennessee.

Future plans call for international competition with four teams in Japan and Australia each, and teams in Mexico and the Philippines.

The league also is negotiating television contracts with Tanner Broadcasting (not Turner Broadcasting), USA, NBC and Group W.

"There are untapped resources for this sport in foreign countries," said Hughes. "The interest is high in this country —

it's at its peak — and I don't see that it's going down."

Donaldson said he has compiled a list of about 1,600 NFL and USFL players, college players, and free agents the league wants to contact. There are hundreds of college football players who never get the chance to play professionally, he added.

"Every college that plays football in the country has (at least) one (good) player," said Donaldson. In addition, players cut from NFL and USFL teams are often good, but may lack skill in one or two areas, he said. The IFL plans to tap that resource, as well as try to sign big-name NFL and USFL players.

Hughes said the Omaha team has contacted former Nebraska quarterback David Humm, recently released by Baltimore of the NFL. He said Humm wants to stay in the NFL if he can, but will otherwise listen to an IFL offer to play in Omaha.

The league also will hold a player draft in January, and has decided to restrict "territorial rights" to NFL veterans, Malavasi said. For example, he said, the Omaha team would have territorial rights to sign free agents who played for the NFL Kansas City Chiefs and St. Louis Cardinals.

The league also will play according to rules in some respects different than those employed by the NFL and USFL, according to Malavasi. They include a two-point conversion, PATs from the hashmarks, "unlimited" motion by teams on offense, and review of controversial calls by referees via television instant replay.

Malavasi said unlimited motion would have the most significant impact on the game, contributing to a wide-open style of play. All rules have yet to be approved by the league, he said.

The origin of the IFL is related to the USFL, according to Malavasi. Belle did not want to start a rival pro league in 1980 or 1981 because of poor economic times. His partners didn't agree and decided to form the USFL, Malavasi said.

A merger between the IFL and USFL is "inevitable" Malavasi added, but it will be done on mutual terms.

Comment

The writer is a former Gateway Sports Editor.

By HERB VERMAAS

What will Omaha's pro baseball future be after this season?

If the Omaha Royals leave town — which seems very likely — the city will have to decide whether to seek another club.

If Rosenblatt Stadium manager Terry Forsberg is able to land another team, several things

must change.

First and foremost is attendance. It's easy to go to the ballpark when free tickets are handed out (like last Monday night), or when there is a sideshow like the San Diego Chicken, or when fireworks are offered.

But if that's all that will motivate people, then another team will fail as well.

Second, a future team must receive better coverage from the Omaha news media. If it gets

snubbed — like the way the Royals have been by local radio stations — they're not going to like it, either.

Finally, a future team has to be promoted. If it doesn't receive promotional money from the Omaha business community it will fail. Let's put it this way: There is nothing wrong with donating money to Ak-Sar-Ben or the College World Series, but when a pro baseball team gets practically nothing, it has virtually no

means to advertise effectively.

Up until now I have assumed Omaha will get a replacement for the Royals. But unless the Atlanta Braves come in here (like Kansas City, it owns its farm clubs), a working agreement among local investors will have to be reached. Any individual or group willing to invest has to come up with enough bucks to satisfy an interested team; otherwise, no deal will be struck, meaning no pro baseball in Omaha.

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